WASHINGTON.

Presentation of the New Haytien Minister.

Senator Chandler's Splurge Over Winnipeg.

An Unprofitable Evening Session of the House.

The Bergeant-at-Arms Looking After the Absentees.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870. Appearation of Winnipeg-Western Senators

Zach Chandler to-day got rid of his views on the Winnipeg rebellion and the proposed annexation to be United States. The spirit of the speech was lyidently popular in the Senate, but the enthusiastic nfused too much buncombe to carry weight. Drake laughed quite hearthy at one of his own jokes, suggesting if the Senator were to go a peg higher he would "win-n-peg." In response to an elecutionary interrogatory what shall we do now? Drake interposed a recommendation to "hash up"—a fling at Chandler's designation of the second hand feast the Senate has had on the Georgia bill. This took the Senate down, and rather nonplussed Zach's martial ardor by turning his own guns upon him. The Senate is in no humor to permit a British soldier to put his foot upon American soil. Old Zach er will, therefore, have to expedite the cogitations of his drowsy committee.

The Red River Campaign—British Troops not to pass Through United States Territory. My late despatch in regard to the views of Presi-Grant and Secretary Fish on the question of allowing the Dominion forces to pass through our Territory en route to the scene of the Winnipeg revolt has led to some discussion in some journals, which apparently have not understood the full meaning of the word "territory." They declare that what the British authorities want is to carry their expedition through the canal of the Saut Ste. Marie, tuated in the State of Michigan, and belonging exclusively to the United States. That is precisely what this administration will not permit on any account, and it is precisely what Mr. Thornton has been given to understand, in a quiet and respectful man-ner. I employed the word "territory" in its broadest sense, which comprehends all the land and water belonging to the United States, Sault Ste. Marie Canal being in the State of Michigan, is, of course, within the territorial jurisdiction of this country, and to allow British troops to pass through it for hostile purposes of the kind proposed would be just as objectionable as to allow them to march rough Minnesota. I have authority that cannot

tish authorities.

Despatch of Business in the Scuate. The proceedings of the Senate to-day were something like business. Yesterday Senator Anthony presented a rule, which was adopted, to take up the bills on the calendar and act immediately upon those not objected to. The Vice President to-day resigned the chair to Senator Anin order to give him an opportunity to put his rule in practice. The result was extremely flattering, fifteen bills having been disposed of. At this rate the ponderous calendar of the Senate will speedily be brought within reasonable limits, and the numerous bills of humble claimants will have

be doubted that Secretary Fish would sooner resign

than consent to extend such a privilege to the Bri-

some chance of getting through.

Reorganization of the Navy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs amended the section of the Dill for the reorganization of the navy to-day so as to make the number of leutenants 200 and the number of commanders eighty. In the latter grade it is not proposed to vacate any pointments or promotions until the present number se reduced to eighty. The committee agreed to report favorably the bill for the relief of the sur-vivors of the United States steamer Oneids. This is the Senate bill, which gives the families of those who perished and those who survived one year's sea pay in addition to the amount due them at the time of the sinking of the Oneida.

The Enchor Fortification Dill. The House Appropriation Committee has finished the Harbor and River Fortincation bill. It at amount of the estimates asked for. It is alleged that the reason for the cutting down is that the com mittee are convinced that it is better to expend the

Admiral Porter After the Gold Gamblers. with a view to ascertain the party or farties who used his name in sending bogus gold gambling despatches all over the country yesterday to the effect that war was imminent between the United States and Spain, The Admiral made application to the telegraph company for the despatch, but the manager here refused to allow him to see it, alleging that it was against their rules to show a telegram except upon the order of the party sending it. It is suspected at the Navy Department that the telegraph company is a party to the business of sending these bogus despatches.

Favorable Exhibit of the Treasury Balances.

The financial exhibit of the Treasury to-day at the close of business hours was:-Coin on hand, \$114,414,606, of which \$35,591,000 represented gold certificates outstanding. The currency balance was \$7,578,650. The available gold balance (\$78,823,606) is larger than for some weeks past.

Presentation of the Haytien Minister to President Grant.
Mr. Stephen Presion was to-day introduced to the

President by the Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Resident of Hayti, He made the following remarks on the occasion:-

his credentials as Minister Resident of Hayti, He made the following remarks on the occasion:—

President—I have the honor to present to your Excellency my credential letter as Minister Resident of the government of the republic of Hayti to your government. General N. Saget, who has been elected constitutionally as President of the republic, has commissioned me to impress on your Excellency his admiration for yourself and country, and his desires that the cordial relations which have existed between the two countries—the two eldest republics of America—should continue and increase to our mutual benefit. President Saget represents the liberal and honest party of the Haytiens. He is a true republican in the entire sense of the word. He will govern his country according to our constitution and the will of the people. The first acts of his administration have been a general amnesty and the recognition of all lawful foreign debts, and his greatest efforts will always be toward maintaining the most amicable relations with the civilised nations, especially with the United States, who, by her geographical position and relations, we consider as our natural ally. I shall report to my government the good fortune I had to witness in New York the peaceful jubilee of the colored men of this country, held in honor of the amendment of the United States constitution, by which about four millions of pariahs, the greater part slaves a short time ago, have become citizens of the Breat Amount of the imperishable bronzes of history. And allow me, President, in behalf of my countrymen, to return to you and to your country our sincere admiration and gratitude. Be assured, President, that during my stay here in the position which I have the honor to occupy, my greatest effort will tend to consolidate the good harmony and friendship which exists between the United States and Hayit.

The President is behalf of the Devision et al. Good wishes

exist between the United States and Hayti.

The President replied as follows:—

Mr. Preston—I thank you for the good wishes which, on behalf of the President of Hayti, you have expossed for me personally and for the country of which I am the chief magistrate. So far as I am aware there is no reason why the existing friendly relations between the United States and Hayti should not continue and become strengthened. It is hoped that your anticipations of the advantages to be expected for your country from the policy of its government which you indicate may be fully realized. So far as a stranger may be capable of judging that polity seems to show a wise forbearance and foreight. It is natural that recent events in this country should not only be especially interesting to yours, but that one of their most important results is that political freedom and equality to that numerous race here, which composes the far greater part of

the profile of Hayti, should of itself create a sentument of reciprocal good will which I trust may be perpetual.

The Darien Canal Treaty Rejected by

Colombia.

Private advices just received from Bogota state that the Darien Ship Canal treaty has been rejected Ship Canals Through Nicaragua and Tehuan

Private advices from Costa Rica are to the effect that the Costa Rica government has made a treaty with Nicaragua confirming to Michael Cheveller and his conferes, of France, the concession for a ship canal via the San Juan river and the lakes of Nica-

At the same time come advices of the liberal con-At the same time come advices of the liberal concessions to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company from the Mexican Government for a saip canal across the Islamus of Tehuantepec, and that it will be the subject of a treaty between the United States and Mexico. The Tehuantepec concession being to a private corporation it is in no way subject to the conditions of the Clayton-Buiwer treaty. Some days ago Senator Fenton introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, to make provision for a survey of the Islamus of Tehuantepec by a corps of United States Engineers. The Amended Patent Laws—An Obnexious The Amended Patent Laws-An Obnexious Section Stricken Out.

The bill passed by the House to revise and con-solidate all the Patent Office laws awaits the action of the Senate. As the twentieth section has caused much comment in the House, and also among the patent lawyers, it will be interesting to the public to learn that yesterday, on motion of Representative Cleveland, of New Jersey, by a vote of 76 against 47, it was stricken out. The section is as follows:—

on all patents hereafter granted there shall be paid the following additional fees, namely:—At or before the expiration of the term of seven years from the date of the patent the sum of 255, and at or before the expiration of the term of twelve years from the date of the patent the sum of 250, and and in default of the payment of either of the sums aforesaid, within the periods aforesaid, the said patent shall be forfeited, and the invention so patented become public property.

In the course of Mr. Cleveland's remarks, and as a reason for his moving to strike out the section, he

a reason for his moving to strike out the section, he said it was proposed by section seventy to increase the revenues of the department at the present rate of patent issues, after seven years, nearly \$500,000 more, inaking, after twelve years, an increase in the revenue of more than \$900,000 as a tax upon the inventors of the country because they

Meeting in New York of the Indian Commis-

Several of the most prominent government officials connected with the management of Indian affairs, by invitation, will attend the meeting of the old United States Indian Commission at Cooper Indian Cooper Indian Commission at stitute, New York, next Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. Sydney Carke, chairman of the Indian Committee of the House, has engaged to give his views and senators Harian and Lott M. Morrill, with Gen eral Parker, hope to be present if their official du-

The following circular has just been issued:-

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, April 21, 1870. Agents applying for passports for persons going abroad, or parties making direct application to this department for passports by mail, are requested, in future, in order to guard against loss, to register their letters or enclose postal money orders in payment of the internal revenue tax, which is five dollars for each passport.

J. C. B. DAVIS, Assistant Secretary.

The Funding Bill. The Committee of Ways and Means had no quorum

this morning. They will in a day or two take up

A Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.
The Senate Judciary Committee were engaged
this morning in the preparation of a bill to enforce
the afteenth amendment, and made such progress that it is expected a comprehensive measure of that nature will be ready for report next week. Bill for the Relief of Disabilities.

The Senate to-day passed a bill, introduced by Mr. Sawyer a year ago, prescribing an eath of omce to be taken by persons who participated in the late rebellion, but who are not disqualified from holding quired by this bill is that prescribed in the act of July 11, 1868, being the one now taken by Congressmen whose disabilities have been removed. The bill, if it shall become a law, will practically relieve about half a million persons and enable a great majority of the Southern people to hold federal

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:—Benjamin J. Waters, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; David C. Humphreys, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The McGarraban Claim.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day resumed consideration of the McGarrahan claim, and heard arguments of William M. Evarts in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company. Judge Paschal, of Texas, will argue for McGarrahan next Monday,

when the case will be submitted. The Cairo and Fulton Rallroad.

The House Committee on Public Lands this morning heard Congressman Roots, of Arkansas, in favor of the resolution extending the time for the com pletion of the first twenty miles of the Catro and Fulton Railroad, after which the committee unani-nously agreed to report it to the House with a re-commendation that it do pass.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, presented and asked for the printing of a voluminous report of testimony taken by a sub-committee relative to the Southern Trans-continental Railroad Company. Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee

by a sub-committee relative to the Southern Transcontinental Railroad Company.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee
on Foreign Relations, reported adversely the bill to
pay Mr. McKenzie forty-four thousand dollars in addition to the nee thousand dollars already paid blun
for defending the Fenian prisoners.

Annexation of the United States to appoint commissioners to open negotiations for the
annexation of the Winnipeg district as a Territory
or State.

Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich., said he had offered
the resolution in the interest of peace and goodwill, and proceeded to show the reasons upon which
negotiations should be commenced. First, that the
government had shown its right to recognition by
maintaining itself for some time against all attempts for its suppression; second, that our own
free republic, which had invited the whole world to
come in and occupy the entire continent, could not
countenance the theory of a dominion on our borders,
nor that any part of this continent belonged to the
crown; third, that the injury inflicted upon us in the
haste of the British government to acknowledge the
rebels as belligerents upon the breaking out of the rebellion and her spoliations on our commerce during
the war must now be repaired and made good. His
friend irom Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) might apprehend that the Alabama claims would be complicated by this proceeding. His answer to
that was that he had long since put
on record against the British government
a mortgage on the Dominion lying north of the
united States of \$2,200,000,000—one-half the expenses of our war. The time had not yet arrived
for foreciosing the mortgage; we would now proceed to collect the interest. He then referred to the
vast territorial extent and population of, the Winnipeg district; the people of which, as also the people
of British Columbis, were now asking with one
almost unanimous voice for admission to the Uniton
Four years ago the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr.
Sumner) had not come up to his own po

and they must leave. So with Canada now. That dominion had become an intolerance nuisance. It cost us to-day to protect our northern frontier from saugglers alone more than ten millions of dollars anhe canadisa bearing the British government intons, he said:—"That if the British government it signed to continue indefinitely her sway there, she must be prepared to maintain it by such a force as would withstand the government of the United States. He hoped, in the interest of humanity, that the rumor of the setting out of an armed force to suppress the Red River insurrectionists would no prove true, as their ultimate destruction would certainly follow. An army less than 100,000 British regulars would be utterly futile, and if the America People should protest, even these would not be better than a force of 100. He then referred to the facility with which American volunteers were discipline and inured to the hardships of war, as compare with soldiers of other nations, claiming that if United States to-day was the strongest minus power on earth, and only needed to manifest strength to secure a favorable hearing by force governments.

strength to secure a favorable hearing by loreign governments.

Mr. Kamssy, (rep.) of Minn., inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations (Mr. Summer) what disposition had seen made of a resolution be had introduced similar to the one now pending. He inought the subject would ere long prove of great importance. The action of the British authorities in organizing the Canadian militia, in sending over British regulars, and in calling inter Indians between the west coast of Lake Superior and Red River would require the attention of the American government.

and Red River would require the attention of the American government.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., desired to know whether this Canadian government were chilsting these indians in their service.

Mr. Ramsky replied there was no doubt of the fact, and that the coming conflict threatened to involve other indians on our irontier. He also called attention to the report that the proposed trapelition was to proceed by way of the Saut Ste. Marie Canal, in the State of Michigan. He read from a private letter in corroboration of his statement and to show the unifical way the characteristic of the purpose.

the difficulty of transportation for the expedition in any other than American vessels that might be chartered for the purpose.

Mr. Howard expressed the assurance that the Michigan State authorities would not permit the use of the St. Marie Canal in lutthering any military operations by British authorities. The country need not lear any assent by that State to such an expedition. He would go further and say that he had it from an authoritative source that permission would not be given by the United States authorities for the moving of these troops within our limbs. Great British had no right to ask any such license, and no predicted she would not.

Mr. Sumner thought the apprehensions which had been expressed would prove to be unfounded; that it was not contemplated by the British authorities to use the caust referred to. He stated that the resolution previously offered by Mr. Ramsey on the same subject was pending before the Committee on Foreign Relations, awaiting official information upon which the committee hight base its action.

The discussion was then terminated by the reference of the resolution, on motion of Air. Chandler, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Appointments on Committees.

The Chair announced that Mr. Johnston, of Va. As doesn appointed on the Committee on Revolutionary Chains, and Mr. Lewis, of Va., on the Committee and Mining.

Mr. Carpester, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill to authorize United states Counhissioners to use official scales and to provide means for their identification.

BILLS PASSER.

The calendar of bills was then taken up and a large number to which no objection was made were passed. The following were passed. The following were passed. To pay Mrs. Margaret kilddle, widow of Senator Riddle, or ledaware, \$2,000 for property taken by the United States during 10s war.

To repeal the act of February 28, 1803, Mr. Summer stating that the act to be repeated was the last on the statute books connected with slavery, "prohibiting the importation of persons of color into certain States."

Prescribing an oath of office for persons who participated in the late rebellion, but are not disquali-fled by the fourteenth amendment to the constitu-tion, the cath being identical with that required of those whose political and legal disabilities have been

To provide a remedy for the loss or destruction of judgment records or decrees of courts of the United States, providing for the issuing of duplicate of national cemeteries; providing for obtaining the action of Legislatures of States in which such educateries are located; to perfect the title and jurisdiction of the United States.

tion of the United States.

Mr. EDMINDS, (rep.) of Vt., thought the title and jurisdiction of the United States needed no action of a State Legislature to perfect it.

Mr. Howard said the bill was not necessary as no States which had been in rebellion, but for prudential reasons action by the others was thought necessary in respect to jurisdiction.

THE INVALID PERSION APPROPRIATION BILL was considered. The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations striking out the clause of the bill "the navy pension fund shall be covered into the Treasure;" was agreed to and the bill passed.

Toe bill appropriates in the aggregate some \$30,000,000.

\$30,000,000.

PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SOUTH.

The joint resolution providing that all public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisnans, Florida and Arkansas shall be subject to disposal under homestead laws, by pre-emption under the same regulations as apply to the lands of other States, was amended and laid over.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGN TRADE MARKS.

The bill to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign trade marks, protected by treaty supulations, was discussed.

discussed.

Mr. Summer said the proposition was to give subjects of Russia, according to treaty stipulations, the
right to come into our courts and prosecute citizens
of this country who have imitated their trade marks.

Mr. Careenter thought that under the common
law the subjects of any country could go into the new the subjects of any country could go into the federal courts to protect their property rights.

Mr. Sunner replied that the bill would dispose of a doubt that had existed since the formation of the

Mr. Sumner replied that the bill would dispose of a doubt that had existed since the formation of the government.

The bill then passed.

The bill then passed.

INDEFINITELY.

The following bills were postponed:—To pay Deputy Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, acting as collectors and assessors, the pay of the latter; to protect Members of Congress from importunities of persons seekingoffice; to donate the Lincoln Hospital, in Washington, to the Columbia Lying-in Asylum.

To provide for an international exposition in Washington in 1872. Several Senators moved to postpone indefinitely, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Hamila, Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee, the bill was laid over.

To punish contempts of courts of the United States in certain cases. Laid over.

To provide for a return to specie payments, being the last bill on the subject introduced by Mr. Sumber. Indefinitely postponed.

The bill to pay certain Internal Revenue officials appointed in the South Immediately after the war, and who were made to take the oath prescribed by Congress, was objected to by Mr. Emman, and who were made to take the oath prescribed by Congress, was objected to by Mr. Emman, and who were made to take the oath prescribed by Congress, was objected to by Mr. Emman, and who were made to take the oath prescribed by Congress, was objected to by Mr. Emman, and who were made to take the oath prescribed by The Dill was laid over.

At a quarter to five o'clock the Senate went into executive session and shortly after adjourned till Mocday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1870. THE ARKANSAS HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION. Mr. KNOTT, (dem.; of Ky., from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill in relation to the Hot Springs Reservation of Arkansas, allowing the question of title to be decided by the Court of Claims, and ad dressed the House in explanation

Mr. JULIAN. (rep.) of Ind., opposed the bill, claim ing that the lands in question were exceedingly valuable, and that their title was in the government

valuable, and that their title was in the government of the United States.

Mr. BUTLER, (red.) of Mass., said he was informed that, together with the springs, the reservation was worth a million dollars.

Mr. Ostil, (red.) of Ind., was arguing in support of the bill when the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

The House then went into Jommittee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, resuming the bill at the following paragraph as amended:—
On cast acran iron of every description, five gollars

amended:—
On cast scrap iron of every description, five dollars per ton; on wrought scrap iron of every description, six dollars per ton. Provided that nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except waste or refuse iron that has been in actual use and is fit only to be remanufactured.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., withdrew his pending amendment, which was to substitute the word "or" for the word "and," and onered another amendment to insert the word "or" before the words "that has been in actual use." He explained and acvocated the amendment, which was opposed by Mr. Sourgers.

SCHENCE.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., sustained the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, as of the greatest importance to the railroads and to the fron workers all over the country. The country needed more railroad fron than Pennsylvania and other rolling mills could surplus

an over the country. The country needed more railing road iron than Pennsylvania and other rolling millis could supply.

Mr. Kellley, (rep.) of Pa., said that there never was a monosyllable used in a way to do more harm than that little one of two letters, inserted where the gentleman from Massachusetts proposed to insert it. The gentleman from New York and a great man others scemed to have Pennsylvania on the brain. Her interests however, were not specially involved in this amendment; but it was a fraud on the revenue and on the interests of the country.

Mr. Judd, (rep.) of Ill., offered a general substitute fixing the duties on sugar, sait, coal and pig and sorap iron at one-third less than existing duties, and on coffee, tea and on all manufactures of iron except railroad iron at one-fitth less, provided that no manufactures of iron shall pay less than thirty-five per cent ad valorem; on all woollen and cotton manufactures and on railroad iron at one-tenth less, provided that no woollen or cotton manufactures shall pay less than thirty-five per cent ad valorem; also, to reduce the income tax to three per cent on incomes over \$2,500, and to repeal all special taxes on distillers, rectifiers, liquor dealers, brewara manu-

facturers and dealers in tobacco, cigars and snuff, and banks and banks.

The Chairman decided that the substitute might be offered now, but could not be considered or voted on until all the sections on those subjects had been passed on.

The question was then taken on Mr. Butier's amendment, and it was then rejected—55 to 68.

Mr. Cake. (rep.) of Pa. moved to add to the duty on scrap iron ten per cent ad valorem, and advocated the amendment, which was rejected.

The paragraph was passed over without any invcated the amendment, which was rejected.

The paragraph was passed over without any further amendment being offered.

The next paragraph was the following:—

The next paragraph was the following:

The next paragraph was passed over without any further was the following:

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The next paragraph was the following:

The next paragraph

then bars and more advanced than pig from, except casings, one cent per pound.

Mr. HROOKS, of N. Y., moved to strike out the words "including ends, clippings and punchings of new from." Adopted.

Mr. ALLISON. (rep.) of lows, moved to amend the paragraph further by striking out the words "one cent per pound," and inserting the words "eighteen dollars per ton."

Mr. McConnick, (dem.) lof Mo., moved to reduce the duty to twelve dollars and a half per ton.

Mr. Kelley opposed both amendments, and said he had no doubt that the House would revise the action of the Committee of the Whole in regard to hig from.

action of the Committee of the Whole in regard to pig iron.

Mr. Benjamin, (rep.) of Mo., in criticism of the remarks of Mr. Kelley, said that the wealth of Missouri in her iron mines was but as a drop in the bucket compared to her great agricultural resources. As to the doctrine about creating home markets, it was all nonsense. All the iron workers in Missouri could be fed from one single farm in his district. All the iron manufacturers in the United States, with their wives and children, could be fed from the surplus products of his Congressional district. Wheat was selling to-day in the market of St. Louis, right under the shadow of the furnaces there, cheaper than it had sold for the last thirty years.

After further discussion by Messis, Schenck, Beajamin and Mungen Mr. McCormick's umendment was rejected.

was rejected.

Mr. Beck. (dem.) of Ky., moved to reduce the duty to three-quarters of a cent per pound. Rejected.

Mr. Forrer, (rep.) of Va., moved to make it sixteen dollars per ton. Rejected.

Mr. Guswold, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce the duty to seventeen dollars per ton. Rejected.

Mr. Guswold, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to reduce the duty to seventeen dollars per ton. Rejected—64 to 71.

Mr. Allison's amendment was then agreed to-79 Mr. Allison's amendment was then agreed to—79 to 59.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., moved to amend by adding to the paragraph the words "On ends, clippings and bunchings of new iron one-haif cent per pound." Rejected.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved to reduce the duty to lifteen dollars per ton, and to add the words "On ends, clippings and punchings of new iron ten dollars per ton." Rejected.

All further debate on the paragraph was limited to haif a minute.

Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to strike out

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. Buller, of Mass., moved to add a proviso that on all ends, chippings, punchings, turnings and borings of iron fit only be remanufactured into ingots or pars a duty shall be paid of ten dollars per ton. Rejected—90 to 65.

Mr. Buller monified his amendment to eleven dollars per ton. Agreed to—76 to 51.

Mr. Congen, (rep.) of Mich., moved an additional provise perfecting all such ends, clippings or punchings, cut, stamped or partially prepared for any articles of manufacture.

Pending a count by tellers, the committee, at half-past four, took a recess until half-past seven.

Evening Session.

On the reassembling of the Committee of the Whole, at half-just seven o'clock, there was a count by tellers on Mr. Conger's amendment, but a quorum not voting the roll of members was again called and the mames of the absentees were reported to the flouse.

A quorum not having answered the names of the absentees were again called, and the result showed that there were an all called, and the result showed

entees were again called, and the result showed t here were out eighty-six members present. regular call of the House was then proceeded

A regular call of the House was the Aregular call of the House was, when a quorum answered.

The Speaker pro tem. (Air. Dawes) then directed the doors to be closed and the absentees to be called for excuse.

The first excuse made was for Mr. Ames. His colleague (Mr. Hoopen) suggested that he was absent league (Mr. Hooper) suggested that he was absent on leave. Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, said that if that were

Mr. SCHENCE, (rep.) of Onic, said that ir that were so the journal would show.

The Speaker pro tem. said that the journal did not show that Mr. Ames had leave of absence.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Onic, moved that Mr. Ames be excused on account of illness.

Solverial Members—"Where is his doctor's certifi-Mr. SCHENCK - Mr. Ames is out of the city on his

Mr. Schenck - Mr. Ames is out of the city on his own business, and if he is well enough for that he is well enough to be here. He is away making money somewhere, (Laughter.)

Mr. Ames was not excused.

A number of the absences several others were excused on account of signess, but by far the greatest number had no excuse offered for them.

Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., asked that Mr. Cox be excused, and read a note from him saying, 'I am siek, Gone to bed. Up all night with the Ohio people." (Laughter.) Mr. Cox was excused.

On motion of Mr. Raydall, Mr. Van Trump was excused, he being engaged in a work of charity - delivering a lecture for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum.

When Mr. Davis, of New York, was called Mr. Raydall remarked that he was making money elsewhere.

RANDALL remarked that he was making money elsewhere.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take into custody the absent members and bring them before the bar of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms soon after appeared, with six members in his custody—Messrs. Fitch, McCrary, Harris, Clarke of Kansas, Hamilton of Florida and Palmer.

The Speaker having put to Mr. Fitch the usual question, what excuse he had to offer for being absent without leave, Mr. Fitch said he had noticed for the last two or three days that the Pennsylvania delegation seemed to have lost that active interest in the tariff that they had a week ago, and he had presumed that in consequence of their absence there would be no quorum, so he stepped down

presumed that in consequence of their absence there would be no quorum, so he stepped down starts to have a bath.

Mr. Kelley moved that the gentleman be fined ten dollars for misapprehending the Pennsylvania delegation. (Laughter.) The motion was agreed to. In disregard of the various excuses offered, more or less ludicrous, a like fine was imposed on Messrs. McCrary, harris, Hamilton, of Florida; Carke, of Kansas; Hawkins, Geveland, Adams, Strickland, Schumaker, Eldridge, Hale, Strader and Arnell. They generally paid over their fines to the Sergeant-at-Arms before retiring to their seats.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vr., gave as an excuse that he had been making a call with his wife upon his minister, and had come away as soon as possible.

Mr. Winchester, (dem.) of Kr., was excused on account of ill-health, and Mr. Trimble because he had a leave of absence.

At half-past nine e'clock, two hours having been spent in these proceedings, Mr. Schenck moved that the warrant of the Speaker be issurd to compel the attendance of the members not excused; that they be brought to the bar of the House at one o'clock to-morrow, and that in the meantime, except for the disposition of those cases, all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. Mr. Schenck said he would not press that motion for the present, so as to give further lime for the bringing in of absentees, and suggested that for their pinnites theire be general debate on the state of the Union, specenes to be limited to three minutes. It was objected to.

Mr. Judp, (rep.) of Ill., wanted to introduce a resolution for a redrawal of seats, but the speaker decided that the transaction of any other business would dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Binglam, (rep.) of Ohio, in order to occupy, the time moved that the House adjourn, and called

decided that the transaction of any other business would dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, in order to occupy the time, moved that the flouse adjourn, and called yess and nays.

The Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays, the Speaker pro tem. stating that the names of the absentees and of the members who had not been reported at the Clerk's desk as having paid their fines would not be called.

Mr. Eldbridge, (oem.) of Wis., protested against the violation of constitutional rights contained in the latter part of the Speaker's statement.

The House refused to adjoura—yeas 23, nays 113.

Mr. Schenck inquired whether the sergeant-atarms was prepared to present any more prisoners.

The sergeat-at-arms soon appeared with another member (Mr. Moore, of Illinois) in custody. Mr. Moore pleaded in health and was excused.

Mr. Farnsworff, (rep.), of Ill., moved to dispense with all further proceedings under the call. Negatived-yeas 30, nays 91.

The Sergeant-at-Arms presented Mr. Sweeney, (dem.) of ky., who on motion of Mr. Beck was excused on account of the recent birth of a daughter.

Mr. Schenck renewed his motion to suspend all further proceedings under the call except as to absentees not excused, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms present such as are to be found within the District of Columbia at the bar of the House at one o'clock Monday.

Mr. Eldridge opposed the restriction of the mo-

of columbia at the bar of the House at one o'clock Monday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE opposed the restriction of the motion to members to be found within the District of Columbia. There were members of the House, who had not spent a week here during the session, and yet had drawn their full pay, and there should be some way of compelling them to attend. He was in layor of sending the Sergeant-at-Arms for them and compelling their attendance.

Mr. Schenck modified his resolution, by striking out the part of it referring to the District of Columbia and letting it apply to all absentees.

Messrs. Sherrod, Voorhees, Laughridge and Dockery were presented in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and were severally fined ten dollars.

After some further remarks by Mr. ELDRIDGE, in which he said that he felt ashamed of this evening's proceedings.

proceedings,
Mr. SCHENCE moved the previous question on his resolution, remarking that Mr. Eldridge nad spoken his ten dollar's worth. his ten dollar's worth.

The previous question was acconded and the resolution was adopted. The House, at half-past eleven, adjourned until to-morrow.

On the 12th inst. Margaret Tuite, of No. 309 East Thirty-fourth street, lost a large piece of carpet, valued at eighteen dollars. She found it exposed for sale yesterday in the second nand furniture store of Michael Fries, No. 633 Second avenue. Justice Bixby, of the Yorkville Police Court, granted a search warrant, when the carpet was brought to court and with it came Fries, who wanted somebody to pay him for the carpet before he would give it up. He was asked if he had a book in which to enter all his purchases, and replying in the negative, he was fined twenty-five dollars, the penalty for not conforming to the requirements of the law in this particular. The carpet was returned to Mrs. Tuite.

TRAPPING THE "TIGER."

An Ambush on Breadway for the Royal Beast-His Glittering Den Spotted by the Blues-An Ethiopian Guard at the Jungle and a Posse of Police Foiled-Who Spoiled the Sport1

No. 818 Broadway, on the first floor, near Union square, has long been known as the entrance to a jungle of the voracious "tiger," and many have been the victims to its allurements. Within its guarded portals velvet carpets, gorgeous furniture, massive chandeliers, resplendent mirrors, tapestry, ace and paintings made a magnificent place of ease, where every night acores of gentlemen sat down to sumptuous feasts. Wine flowed withous stint, choice Havanas filled the spartments with fragrance and papers of the best fine-cut were at hand for chewers. It was a delightful resort for the wearied business man, who when night approaches courts diversion before taking rest, and bankers, brokers, merchants, grave legislators, high public functionaries, including the young democracy, and politicians of every degree met within its gilded walls. THE "TIGER"

was on exhibition at all hours. He sported upon tables covered with green cloth, and played funtastic tricks with cards that exceeded anything ever performed by any other animal. The proprietors of the "tiger" were modest gentlemen, so retiring in their disposition that they put themselves at great trouble to prevent the public from knowing that they owned such a remarkable beast. Their names were said to be McCormick and Morrissey, the latter having "honorable" prefixed to his cognomen as a handle for the convenience of the numerous people who have occasion to make use of it. While McCormick bravely remained with the "tiger" in the jungle, training him in all manner of dexterous accomplishments, and gorging him upon the countless victims that wandered that way, his partner roamed outside, and in the generosity of his noble nature devoted his time and money to the work of acquainting his friends with the feats of this wonderful "tiger." Senators and members of Congress will long remember how

THE HONORABLE JOHN
took them by the arm and showed them the marvellous beast. Office-seekers with money to spend for political aid have not forgotten how the Honorable John introduced them to his colleagues and prevented them from spending their money among politicians in Washington. Merchants and bankers, and clerks, and many an unsophisticated countrymen will bear in mind for many a year now fascinating were the antles of the tiger at No. 818, and how long and sharp and cruel were his relentless claws. tricks with cards that exceeded anything ever per-

introduce the following, cut from a rennsylvania paper:—
I have an anecdote of John Morrissev, told me to-night by a Congressman who heard it from Schuyler Colfax's own lips, anorthy siter Mr. Morrissey made his debut in Congress. Mr. Co.fax, who was then Speaker, was busy making up the committees, and happened to be conversing with three or four haembers. He observed Morrissey repeatedly crossing by the door, as though desirous of entering. At last, after the departure of Mr. Colfax's visitors, Morrissey steathilly crept to the door, took a peep, saw that no one was there, and entered. Approaching Mr. Colfax, he said:—
"Mr. Speaker, I have a fine box of Havana cigars I am going to send you. Wil you accept them?"
"Ch, yes, certainly," replied Mr. Colfax. "Anything in that lime is acceptable."
"All right," said Morrissey.
After a pause he suddenly broke out:—
"Mr. Speaker, I have a favor to ask. I want you to put me on a certain committee."

"All right," sain Morringey.

After a pause he maddenly broke out:—
"Mr. Speaker, I have a favor to ask. I want you to put me on a certain committee."
"Leave the cigars one side, and tell me what one it is," replied Mr. Colfaz.

Morrissy made a strennous effort, closing his fist, and, as he brought i door on the deak, said:

"All right," said aft. Colfax.

"All right," said aft. Colfax.

When the committees were announced, the name of the Hon, John Morrissey was found bringing up the rear of the Committee on Revolutionary Pecalous.

A MANGLED VICTIM,
inst escaped from the monster's clutches, flew to Captam Henry Hedden, of the Fifteenth precinct, on Wednesday, and stated that his name was Charles Greene, that he lived at Parker's Landing, Lawrenceburg Post Office, Armstrong county, Fa.; that he had been entired into the jungle at No. 518 Broadway, and that the tiger had stripped him of \$4,000, of which \$1,900 beionged to his wife. Captain Hedden reconneeded the unhappy man to call on Justice Shaudley, of Jefferson Market Police Court, and Mr. Greene, appearing belore this administrator of justice, made a formal complaint against the proprietors of No. \$18, who, in the absence of positive proof as to their identity, were mentioned as "John Doe and Richard Roe," Justice Shaudley, not advised them to appear and answer it yesterday, and at four o'clock in the atternoon ordered Serreant Killiea, of the Jefferson Market squart, to make a descent at night upon the jungle and arrest all parties concerned in the tiger's games.

THE RAID.

At precisely ten uniques and arrest all parties concerned in the tiger's games.

THE RAID.

At precisely ten uniques after nine o'clock Sergeant Killiea, with ten or tweive policeusan, rendexivoused in Union square. A council of war was held, Killilea insisting that it was useless to attempt a raid upon the honorable John's establishment, as he had been "given away." He finally made an attempt, which was frustrated by the Ethiopian who guarded the door, and would admit none but the "an

"There is Justice Cox, of Jefferson Market, piping us off. We had better 'gct.'" The reporter, who knows Cox intimately as an Eighth ward politican, satised out on the street, to the terror of Killiea, and found Cox in a cigar store on the east side of broadway, opposite the game. Cox came out, and immediately stopped, corner of Broadway and Twelith street, and awated the developments that were supposed to come. At this moment one of the officers—a "fly" from Thirty-first precinct, who Supermendent Jourdan should make a sergeant or Central Office det.ctive, rushed down, and, addressing the sergeant, excisimed, "It is useess to do anything. Cox has got Shandley's case. The dog is dead."

A REFREAT.

Snandley's case. The dog is dead."

Sergeant Khiliea hismediately ordered his command to disperse and go home. They did so, and Khiliea went with them. The action of Ju-tice Shandley in issuing a subpenia for McCormick is susceptible of explanation. The action of some of his police subordinates is not. The Police Commissioners should look after Sergeant Khiliea, who could easily have executed the warrant last night it he desired (sincerely) to do so, and the Board of Police Magistrates should make a searching inquiry to discover whether one of its members has defeated the ends of justice by "giving away" a case of one of his Tammany associates.

THE WOODRUFF ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS.

Woodruff's Statement of the Case-He Re plies to the Exaggerated and False Re-Hanson Woodruff, now an inmate of the County

Jail at Hudson City on a charge of swindling church corporations and individuals out of large sums of money, replies to the slanders published against him in several papers yesterday, and declares his determination to appeal to the law for vindication of his character. He never was a Methodist, never had any money transactions with the treasurer of the First Presbyterian church of Hoboken, and never was charged with any defaication tall the present case arose. He did receive bonds from the pastor of the church, Rev. E. P. Gardner, in February of last year, to the amount of \$900, in quite a business way. The accused was a speculator in stocks, and as he had frequently borrowed money from the pastor of the church, he asked to leave these bonds on certain conditions, which would accrue to the benefit both of the borrower and lender. In the speculations which followed some one broke down and Woodruff came to his assistance. Bonds, notes of acceptance, checks and receipts, exchange, profit and loss, and money transactions of various kinds are next adverted to, but the upefiot is that Woodruff is lineabed to Mr. Gardner in the sum of \$1,100, or thereabouts, and had he received time he would have paid up as punctually as ever. He complains that this whole affair shows that Mr. Gardner is persecuting him, who is an eider of the church, and to whom the minister is partly indebted for the pastorate.

This \$1,100 is all that can be find to his charge. The bank transactions took place twenty years ago and were explained so satisfactorily that Woodruff retained his position in the bank till he resigned, some months afterwards. He never was attached to a Dutch Reformed church, but entered for the accommodation of his wife, who is a member of that persuasion. The stories of thousands here and thousands here he stigmatizes as malicious labrications, and he defes investigation. He never represented that he had property in Virginia to any person; but he frequently drew on his sen, who was a cotton broker in New Orieans. He has passed large sums of money through his hands, often thousands of dollars within an hour, and after fifteen years spent in speculation on stocks and bonds he submits that it is unfair to judge him withou determination to appeal to the law for vindication of his character. He never was a Methodisi, never

RAILSOAD ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.

Yesterday morning the locomotive of the passer ger and sreight train running from Flemington to Lambertville, N. J., ran over two cows, and the shock was so great that three freight cars were thrown off the track and sightly damaged. The passenger cars were in the rear of the train, and no person was insured.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Burning at Sea of the Ship Thomas Freeman.

Tempests and Thunderbelts-A Night of Horrors-The Crew and Officers, with the Captain's Wife and Daughter, Rescued from a Terrible Fate.

is to be told. It follows quickly the sad mystery of the steamship City of Boston, with that of the ship Crest of the Wave and the misfortunes of other noble vessels whose builders and owners the the hissing of hurricanes, the mountainous billows and the drenching storm, but to these is added the dreaded lightning flash, which strikes the sturdiest mariner with despair. It was the fate of the ship but satting from the port of New Orleans, bound to Cronstadt, Russia, to meet all these disasters, and on the 18th inst. to be burned to the water's edge in mid-ocean, being struck by light-ning, which perforated her side as if it was constructed of tissue paper. The borrors of a night on board a burning ship hundreds of miles from shore, with a hurricane blowing of twenty-three, including a wife and daughter, may of their souls will never be known. Fortunately, by ting their lives to the tiny crafts of their vessel, not rully provisioned, they were saved by the brig Omega, bound from a port in Cuba to New York.

THE INCEPTION OF THE VOYAGE.

The Thomas Freeman, laden with 3,900 bales of cotton, left New Orleans bound to Cronstadt, Russia, on the 5th of April. Captain Charles Owen, of Bath, Me., was in command, having his wife and daughter on board; his son, Charles W. Owen, first officer; James annen, second officer, and Mr. Per-kins, third officer, together with seventeen seamen, making in all twenty-three persons. The voyage inst, anchor was cast at the Southwest Pass, and waiting for favorable weather remained there until watting for involatile weather remained there until
the 9th inst., when, with joyous songs, anchor was
weighed and all sail bent towards the port of their
destination. Light winds and variable, but pleasant
weather, ensued until the 18th inst., all on board
meanwhile working contentedly and unticipating a
happy termination of the cruss.

meanwhile working contentedly and anticipating a happy termination of the cruise.

A TORNADO.

Monday, the 18th inst., when in latitude 37 north, longitude 70 west, the wind came out strong from the south-southeast and the weather was very squally. At three o'clock P. M. all hands were called to furl topgallant sails and double reef the topsalls, which was done speedily. Fitteen minutes afterwards it became terribly dark and threatening in the west; most of the lower sails were then furled, that an hour later the wind changed suddenly to the west-northwest and it blow a perfect hurricane, yet under close sail the vessel was kept before it and plunged madly through the heavy seas, the high-rolling waves making clear breaches over her decks and sweeping every portable thing away.

A TERRIBLE VISITANT.

Steering by the wind, as the compass gave no directions whatever, but constantly whiring around, and the officers expecting every minute to be engulied, another terror came upon them. Thunderboots tore the blackened sky, and sheet lightning ever and about made the rigging abiaze. It was early in the afternoon, but the darkness was equal to night. Flash after flash came and disappeared, until, when boping that their craft might be spared this last infliction, a brighter flash than all rent wide the heavens, and in an instant all on board wear knocked shout, and found to their joy that the masts were all standing and the ship, by appearance, was safe. On twhat of and then came the terrible conviction—as the hold was full of smoke—that the From fore and all came the smoke, and blanched because for the stream of and then came the terrible conviction—as the hold was full of smoke—that the

taken of and then came the terrible conviction—as the hold was full of smoke—that the SHIP WAS ON FIRE.

From fore and att came the smoke, and blanched cheeks knew that the danger of the heavy seas, which washed the decks from stem to stern, was naught to the foe beneath them—fire. It was now life or death—an earnest struggle to conquer in the lace of overwheelming disadvantages.

THE CAPTAIN'S EFFORTS.

Captain Owen leit his wife and daughter in the cabin when his services were first required upon deck, and until the ship was found to be on fire had no fears that his vessel would be wrecked, because he knew the stanch craft. Yet when the smoke came cozing thinly and quetty from beneath the seams and his worst fears were fully realized, he ordered the snip to head north-northwest, to reach if possible further to the northward. At six P. M. It was moderate and clear, and in the full an examination was made; but then no perforation of the ship by the liganting could be found, although subsequently it was discovered that the "thunderbolt" had gone through the port side and made a hole fully two feet square. The pumps were sounded, but no water was found at this time. All hatches and openings were battened down to keep out the air and all

water was found at this time. All hatchies and openings were battened down to keep out the air and all sail made to reach the land.

At ten P. M. the wind again shricked from the northmorthwest, and the hope of the few sails impelling the burning ship toward land was gone. They must be furled, and were. In a little while thereafter the upper deck began to heat and the lead in the scuppers to melt. Two hours more and the demoniac fames hissed and sent their forked tongues from every part of the vessel. Miss Owen a young lady of nineteen, stood the ordeal nobly, while the crew listened respectfully to the orders from their superiors. Smoke all around the seas now and then breaking over an hi-fated vessel! One o'clock A. M., finding that no means could be used to save the ship, all hands were called to

Binding, suffocating, with a tempest raging and the seas now and then breaking over an ill-fated vessel 1 One o'clock A. M., finding that no means could be used to save the ship, all hands were called to

GET HEADY THE BOATS.

This was speedily done and all provisioned. Courageously all preparations were made to leave the ship, and at two o'clock A. M., with the fright-ind expectation of the fire burning through the deck or being swamped by the turbulent sea, a few articles of dress and provisions for the ladies were secured, and all title hard tack for the men. Daylight was earnestly looked for, and it came at last with increased seas. At eight A. M., 19th injst, the wind abated, and as the deck still held firmly against the fire the boats yet remained alongside, hoping against hope for some favorable change.

Saved.

As with heavy hearts the word was about to be given to "shove off" into the bitter sea and trust to a merchul God for protection and safety, Captain Owen discovered a sail to the southwest of his craft steering northward, and immediately jumped on deck again at the peril of his life and set his ensigns union down at the peak and also at the mainmasthead. At half-past ten A. M. deliverance was at hand, as the vessel in sight, seeing the signals of distress, bore down to the burning craft and saved them. The vessel proved to be the BRIG OMEGA, from Clenfuegos. Captain Kerr, and yesterday evening arrived in this port, her destination, with the crew and officers, all well, of the hi-fated ship.

GOING DOWN.

One hour after their rescue the fire, smoundering so long in its vengeance, burst through the deck on the port side abatt the main rigging, and in the twinking of an eye the ship, fore and laft, was in fames. The fire crept up the rigging, and dedged its way at ing the masts stealthily and deathly. Thirty-inne bundred bales of cotton in full plaze sent fuelr wicked darts of Bre upward and around. First fell the mizzenmast, then came the fore and mainmast, and then the huil was a sheet of fiame, a

THE CARTAGE BUREAU.

J. P. Lindsay, Chief Cartage Manager for the Custom House, has resigned his office in favor of his subordinate, Mr. Stocking, whose appointment has been secured. Since the new system began, 1,500,000 cases have been handled, for which Mr. Lindsay has received five cents for all boxes sent to the bonded warchouses and ten cents per load for all carting. It takes no stretch of mathematical skill to estimate the immense income derived from the new and questionable system.